

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

LORA LEE NEROES, PLAINTIFF, v. COMMISSIONER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEFENDANT.	§ § § § § § § CASE No. 3:19-CV-2277-G-BK
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**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and *Special Order 3*, this cause is now before the Court on Plaintiff's *Motion for Attorney Fees Under the Equal Access to Justice Act*. [Doc. 27](#). For the reasons that follow, it is recommended that the motion be **GRANTED**.

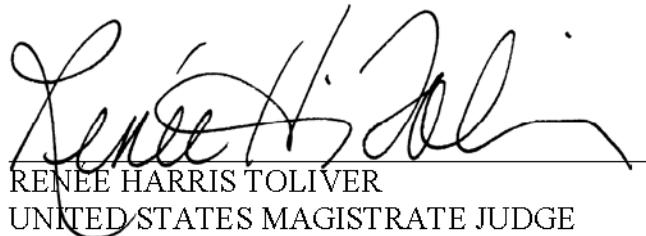
Under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), a court must award attorney’s fees and expenses if: (1) the claimant is a “prevailing party,” (2) the position of the United States was not “substantially justified,” and (3) there are no special circumstances that make an award unjust. [28 U.S.C. § 2412\(d\)\(1\)\(A\); Sims v. Apfel](#), 238 F.3d 597, 599-600 (5th Cir. 2001). The award of attorney’s fees must be reasonable. *See 28 U.S.C. § 2412(b)*.

Plaintiff seeks an award of attorney’s fees in the amount of \$7,520.00. [Doc. 27 at 4](#). Having considered Plaintiff’s motion and the applicable law, the Court finds the request reasonable and concludes that Plaintiff’s *Motion for Attorney Fees Under the Equal Access to Justice Act*, [Doc. 27](#), should be **GRANTED** in the amount of \$7,520.00.

The United States Supreme Court has held that EAJA awards are payable directly to the prevailing party, not their attorney. [Astrue v. Ratliff](#), 560 U.S. 586, 592-93 (2010). The Court of

Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has reiterated this point. *Jackson v. Astrue*, 705 F.3d 527, 531 n.11 (5th Cir. 2013). Accordingly, the award of attorney's fees should be made payable directly to Plaintiff but sent in care of her attorney. *Id.*

SO RECOMMENDED on May 28, 2021.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). An objection must identify the finding or recommendation to which objection is made, the basis for the objection, and the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See *Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), modified by statute on other grounds, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections to 14 days).